

## My Window Ivy.

Over my window the ivy climbs,  
Its roots are in homely jars;  
But all the day it looks at the sun,  
And at night looks out at the stars.

The dust of the room may dim its green,  
But I call the ivy airy;  
"Come in, come in, good friend of mine!  
And make my window fair."

So the ivy thrives from morn to noon,  
It leaves all turned to light;  
And it gladdens my soul with its tender green  
And teaches me day and night.

What thought my lot is in lowly place,  
And my spirit behind the bars!  
All the day long I may look at the sun  
And at night look out at the stars.

What thought the dust of earth would dim,  
There's a glorious sun at hand;  
That will sweep through my soul if I let it in,  
And make it fresh and fair.

Dear God! let me grow from day to day,  
Clinging, and sunny and bright,  
Though planted in shade, Thy window is near,  
And my leaves may turn to the light.

## "Forward, Black Watch!"

GRANDFATHER'S STORY

The Forty-second, or "Black Watch," the regiment to which I had the honor to belong, passed through—during the Peninsular War—all the vicissitudes attendant upon the life of a soldier; but nowhere did it display itself to better advantage than during the days of the distressing retreat from Astorga to Coruna.

Brave, high o' hope, and light of heart, were the bosoms which beat beneath the tartan, when the British host, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, advanced for Lisbon to the Douro to form a junction with the Spanish General Romana; and not less brave, if heavy and despairing, were those same hearts when, after the dispersion of the native armies, they turned their faces resolutely eastward, and began that ever memorable retreat. Desolation sat upon the mountains; heavy snows blocked up the roads; torrents of rain and sleet, born upon icy wings of the winter wind, beat incessantly in our faces; our drenched plumes and tartans hung sullenly about us, like ragged upon sticks in a corn-field; horrors, seen and unsan, accumulated around us; death hovered in our van, and the advance guard of the French, like a pack of hungry wolves, hung upon our rear.

Suffering from the pangs of hunger, for rations were scanty; destitute of fires, for the soaked wood would never burn; marching and sleeping in our dripping wet clothes, with exhausted strength and diminished numbers, we drew near to Coruna.

It was during these last days of the retreat that an incident happened, the results of which were to exercise an all-powerful influence on my future career.

A young man named Allan Stronach, belonging to our company, who had hitherto trailed his weary limbs after him with unflinching spirit, now sank down utterly exhausted.

It was well-known that every available means of transport for sick and wounded were filled to overflowing, and to be left behind when, so near the goal; to die where he lay, or to fall a prisoner into the hands of the enemy, seemed to go to the poor fellows heart like a knife.

He made a piteous appeal to those around him, and particularly to his comrade, to support him even for a few miles.

"Geordie," he pleaded feebly, "dinner leave me—lift me up man, let me lean on your arm for a little of the road. This faintness will wear off, man, and I'll be a right in a while. Do it, man, Geordie. Eh, I would have done far more for you."

But appeals of this kind had become common enough by this time, and Geordie only shook his head mournfully, and passed on.

You may think it was a heartless action, because your ideas of war are at variance with the bare reality; but to my mind that mournful shake of the head told of the thoughtful, unspoken feeling surging through the poor fellow's soul.

Alas! alas! War in all its phases is barbarous and cruel, and man is mortal; therefore it is not to be wondered at if, in such extreme moments, former friendships are forgotten in the all-engrossing thought of self-preservation.

I also had until then passed on, shutting my ears against the piteous cries; turning my eyes away from the outstretched hands; but the despairing look of poor Allan Stronach went to the depth of my heart, and being still comparatively steady on my legs I lifted him up, and with some assistance placed him on my back, and in this way managed to carry him for a mile or two.

When I set him down again he seemed to have recovered wonderfully, and with the aid of my arm, and an occasional lift on my back, he succeeded in staggering forward until we reached Coruna.

It is needless to say that during these few days a lively friendship sprang up between us.

He was sincerely grateful for the help I had been able to give him, and his manifestations of the feeling, coupled with the simplicity of his manner and the honesty of his heart, drew me irresistibly towards him.

I knew that he came from Elgin, though having spoken to him while in Lisbon and elsewhere; but now he told me about his family, and I learned from the narrative that he had a father, mother, and sister alive.

After a short interval in front of the town, I advised him strongly to put himself on the sick list, as he was almost knocked up; but he would not listen to this, assuring me that he was all right, and expressing his determi-

nation to stick to his regiment to the last, and if fortune so ordained it, to have a parting shot at the enemy.

That the French would attack us we never doubted, for they were numerically stronger, and the position they had taken up in front of us was more advantageous than that occupied by our troops; but as to how or when they would deliver their attack we could only, of course, hazard a guess, and meanwhile our embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores went on uninterruptedly.

On the morning of the battle Allan Stronach and I were sitting together conjecturing about this and other like matters, when he suddenly changed the conversation by saying abruptly—

"I say, Geordie, I had a queer dream last night, and I'm very doubtful whether I'll ever cross the Channel again."

I held out my hand and he grasped it firmly.

"You may depend upon my fulfilling your request, Stronach," I answered. "That is, if anything serious does happen to you; but in the meantime, put them back in your pocket, and let us dismiss such dismal forebodings."

Meanwhile signs of activity were everywhere discernible along the enemy's lines, and about one o'clock in the afternoon of the sixteenth day of January, 1808—a day I shall never forget—the French Marshal began to mass troops upon his left flank, a movement which was soon after followed by a swift and resolute attack upon our right.

The right of our line was defended by our division, under Sir David Baird, supported by a division under Lord William Bentinck, and with us was the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Moore, who personally superintended the disposition of the troops.

Before three o'clock the action had begun; soon the iron hail from the enemy's cannon was falling thickly around us, and tearing up the ground in long jagged furrows.

There was a village on the right of our position which, from strategic reasons, was destined to become an object of stubborn contest, and towards which the French column of attack flowed steadily on, like a torrent of red-hot lava rushing down a mountain side.

On, like irresistible, in-falling ocean waves, rolled the ranks of living valor, crested with fluttering colors and glittering bayonets; its proud, defiant eagles swooping forward in the van.

Our pikemen and advanced posts received them gallantly, but they could not check for a moment the rush of that torrent of steel. But swiftly, suddenly, a long line of white vapor rushed from the front of our line, followed by a broad sheet of flame, and the simultaneous discharge of the musketry of a whole division, sending death and havoc into their quivering ranks.

Volley followed volley in rapid succession, and the head of their column sank down before the deadly lead storm like long grass before the scythe of a mower.

But they advanced unflinchingly; deployed with the utmost precision and opened upon us with a withering fire. Thus we stood, enveloped in sulphurous clouds, the death hail whistling around us, the stern commands of our officers ringing through the vaporous veil above the incessant rattle of the musketry, until the living tongues of fire which leaped from the muzzles of their guns seemed to blend with the broad sheets of flame which flashed from the front of our line, and we felt that they were advancing with irresistible force.

"Forward, Black Watch!" shouted Sir David Baird, throwing himself at the head of the regiment. "We shall not give them an inch of ground."

A wild cheer burst from the ranks, splitting fissures in the smoke-clouds above us, and we burst out on them, and swept them away before us, as a simoon sweeps the sand of the desert.

Our company was full of impetuous spirits, and Stronach and I found ourselves borne forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, almost to the muzzles of the reserve companies' guns.

Here a close and deadly volley was sent into us, and awakening to a sense of our danger we began to fall back on our own lines.

We had not retreated many paces however, when a musket ball struck me in the leg in rear of the knee joint, and I dropped like a winged pigeon.

Stronach was down beside me in an instant. "What is it, Geordie?" he said anxiously, "where are you hit?"

I told him through my clenched teeth, for the pain was insupportable.

"Thank Providence it's no worse," he said. "We'll surely manage to reach the lines. Put your arms around me, and I'll lift you up."

I did so, and half-carrying, half-dragging me, the brave fellow hurried forward.

But he was not destined to reach the goal, for ere we had advanced many yards, I heard a voice in my rear utter a sharp word of command, and on turning my head I beheld the best-armed of the French grenadiers looming through the smoke-mist.

"Drop me, Allan," I cried, "drop me and run. The enemy have re-formed and are advancing to deliver another attack. Let me go, Stronach, and save yourself."

"Never!" he cried, clasping me still more firmly round the waist. "I'll take you in, or die with you."

We were now within pistol-shot of our outposts, and some of them alarmed at our shouting, were rushing towards us, when Allan's foot slipped in a furrow which had been ploughed up by a cannon ball, and we rolled together on the ground.

He was on his feet in an instant, and was in the act of stooping to pick me

up when the advancing grenadiers, having caught sight of the outposts, sent a volley across the field; and the sheet of flame had scarcely died away, Stronach staggered, and fell forward heavily on top of me.

I have a vague recollection of being trampled upon by many feet; of hearing indistinctly the steady tramp of heavy masses of men; the roll of musketry and the belching of the deep-mouthed cannon; of mad rushings of men backward and forward, and of hearing high above the confused din the well-known war cry of "Scotland forever!"

When I regained fully the possession of my senses, I was being lifted from the ground by my comrades.

Stronach's body was lying in front of me, face upward, and I saw that the bullet had struck his left temple, and penetrated to the brain.

Rough as I was, my feelings overpowered me, and I could not refrain from shedding tears; but there was little time to indulge in vain regrets, therefore I secured the Bible and the letters, and covering his face with my handkerchief, I pressed his icy hands, and muttering a last farewell, permitted myself to be borne off to the transport with a soul full of unutterable thoughts.

I learned afterwards that the gallant Baird had lost an arm, and that the heroic Moore had laid down his life on the field, to preserve untarnished the honor of the British army; but of all the irreparable losses of that glorious but dearly won battle, the most irreparable to me was the young hero from Elgin, who laid down his life for his friend.

Shortly after my arrival in Scotland I visited Allan Stronach's father, and placed in his hands the sad tokens of his son's death; but it is foreign to my nature to intrude upon the privacy of any sorrowing spirit, therefore I will not dwell on the deeply felt and nobly borne anguish of the bereaved parents; but a few words about a certain member of the family is still necessary to complete my story.

Allan's sister was a charming, comely girl, but I do not think it was her beauty which bewitched me; rather I think, her guilelessness of heart, her virtue, and greatest charm of all, she said she "loved me best of all."

Well, we were married, and now, with the frosts of sixty winters on my head, I look back upon my wedding day as the luckiest day of my life.

I am proud of my wife and my family, and proud too, of this half in my walk, caused by the gun-shot wound which is my souvenir of Coruna.

## Rapid Progressive Printing.

Three years ago, at the Caxton celebration in England, Mr. Gladstone illustrated the progress of printing by holding before the audience two books, one laboriously printed on movable blocks by Caxton after months of work, the other, a Bible, printed and bound at the Oxford press inside of twenty-four hours. James R. Osgood & Co. have lately shown with what rapidity a book can be brought out in this country.

Mr. Osgood obtained a French copy of Renan's recent lectures in London, on Thursday. He called on Mr. Clement, the author of "Artists of the Nineteenth Century," who promised the translation of the lecture on Marcus Aurelius for Friday morning, and the whole copy for the printer on Monday.

The manuscript was in hand when Monday came, and Rand, Avery & Co. had the book printed, stereotyped, folded and ready for the binder on Wednesday. On Thursday, at 5 P. M. the edition was ready for the market, and a book of 160 pages, 16mo., was beginning to go off by mail and express to all parts of the country.

Weeks is the time usually taken, and even that is counted rapid work.

The above is an exhibition of rapid work, but is surpassed by Messrs. Dickson & Gilling, printers, of Philadelphia, who in June, 1880, printed, folded and delivered complete copies bound in sheep of a work of 1146 pages octavo, in six days from the time the MSS. was placed in their hands.

Greece and King George.

King George at the age of 18 accepted the crown of Greece, in 1883, so that he has now reigned 17 years, and has passed from boyhood to manhood in his strange home. His time has been largely occupied by the formation and resignation of Ministries, the average duration of his Ministries being less than a year. His kingdom enjoys a revenue of a little over £1,000,000, and indulges in an expenditure of a little over £2,100,000. The deficit in the last year for which a return has been published is larger than that in ordinary years; owing to the efforts Greece has recently been making to strengthen its military strength. But there is always a deficit in the Greek finances, and we find this habitual deficit attributed in the *Standard's* *Year-Book* to the excessive number of Government officers, which is said to amount to one-twelfth of the total population. As the total population is calculated at somewhat over 1,600,000, there would thus be 140,000 officers, a number which we have no means of disputing, but which should have thought simply incredible. The King started well, for not only did he bring with him Corfu as a present from England, but he had a loan granted him of upward of £2,000,000, guaranteed by England, France, and Russia. Each power guarantees its share of the loan, and by subsequent arrangement what Greece had to pay for each third of the loan was reduced to a sum of £120,000 a year; and of our fraction we very kindly allowed the King by way of pocket-money,

24,000 a year. So that the King, while enjoying the impassioned oratory of the Lord Mayor, must have had it in his mind that he was getting something out of England much more substantial than fruit, flowers, poetry. He has got a little Navy, comprising two iron-clads, and manned by 884 sailors, and it may be hoped that the crews are kept in good order as they are commanded by no fewer than 260 officers. He has also got an Army, the normal strength of which is 14,000 men; and here again the same attentive provision for discipline is observable, for 3,000 officers command 11,000 privates. The trade of Greece is almost entirely with England, and appears to be curiously stationary. Ten years ago the exports from Greece to Great Britain amounted to £1,226,000; now they have risen to £1,785,000. These exports to Great Britain consist almost entirely of our raw materials, as Greece has nothing else to send us. The imports of British produce into Greece, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, 10 years ago reached £974,000 and now reach £982,000. In short, Greece, having nothing else to send, sends to us in England currants, and takes back a trifling amount of cotton goods, and both in regard to its supply and its demand stands to us almost exactly as it stood 10 years ago.

Her Majesty's State Crown.

The Imperial State Crown of Queen Victoria, which Her Majesty wears at the opening of Parliament, was made in 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds set in silver and gold; it is a crown velvet cap with ermine border, and it is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 ounces 4 pennyweights 3 grains. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 120 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (paste drilled).

It is a large sapphire (paste drilled) set in a large house. If I am not at home to night it won't do you any good to telephone me at the office, for I shall have the wire grounded!"

"Then you needn't."

"And if any man ever jumps overboard and rescues you I'll punch his head!"

"And I, you ever jump in after anybody I know I'll have to pay their funeral expenses out of my share of this property!"

"Very well," said Mr. Hopkins as he put on his coat. "I see I am not at home to night. If I am not at home to night it won't do you any good to telephone me at the office, for I shall have the wire grounded!"

Divorces in France.

The recent report of the French Minister of Justice for 1878 shows, says *Glaig's Messenger*, that the number of judicial separations decreed in that year was greater than ever before, 3,277 cases having been before the tribunals. In 2,802 cases the demand for separation was made by wives. Classing the cases according to the social position of the parties to them, 1,576 petitions were lodged by working men or their wives, 928 by persons of independent property or who were members of a liberal profession, 520 by tradespeople and 405 by cultivators of the soil, while in 248 cases no information on this head is given. It may be observed that in 38 per cent of the cases there had been no children of the marriage, while with regard to the time which had elapsed between the marriage and the suit for separation it is stated that 16 were commenced within a year of marriage, 718 of two years, 989 after three years, 1,062 after twenty years, 371 after thirty years, 92 after forty years, 28 after forty to fifty years and one after fifty five years.

With regard to the causes of the separation in nearly 5,000 cases the motive alleged was cruelty or neglect, there being only 169 charges of adultery against the wife by the husband and 92 against the husband by the wife. In 31 cases a separation was asked for on the ground of one of the parties to the marriage having been sentenced to imprisonment for some criminal offence. Out of the 2,227 cases 438 did not come to a hearing, but of the others the tribunals only rejected 288, pronouncing altogether 2,569 decrees of separation.

General Shang-Yu.

Gen. Shang-Yu, who, during the last China war, commanded the body of men which treacherously seized Sir Harry Parkes and several others after a flag of truce—most of the poor fellows dying after being in great torment—was one of those indiscreet men whose tongues are too long for their safety. After the war he took a local command, and having once been rebuked by the Empress-mother, indulged in some remarks about her character. Of course, some kind friend told the Empress, and some time afterwards, a subordinate of Shang-Yu's charged him with some offence, he was ordered to the capital for trial. He came, boldly trusting to his great wealth to escape unpleasant consequences. He was lodged in prison, but allowed to do much as he liked, and some of his wives used to come and see him daily. He stayed so long, and so comfortable, that he began to think he had been forgotten, and in an evil hour he sent in a petition to be put at once on trial. The Emperor Taitung had died since his

Native Christians on the Islands of New Hebrides recently shipped to London some 3,700 pounds of arrow root to pay for an edition of the Old Testament, now being printed for them in their native tongue.

All About George Eliot's Husband.

Mr. John Cross is an excellent man of forty-five years, rich and an old and devoted friend of the Lewises. Mr. Lewis was very fond of him. He lived close by the Lewises country place, and came in and out like an attached relation. He admired Mrs. Lewis profoundly, and always said he would do anything in the world for her. He is not an intellectual companion, like Mr. Lewis, but a strong, solid, reliable man, who gives you at once a sense of confidence, a thoroughly reliable, kind, upright, steadfast man—a thorough support: such a man as any woman would be thankful to have near her as a constant and devoted friend. Nothing is more and more happy than that such an invaluable friend should be allowed to supply the daily care and affectionate companionship which his admiration and his affection both made him long to give. And Mrs. Lewis is not the woman, with her tender and yielding nature, too unconsciously sketched in Magpie (Tulliver and Dorcas) that she should stoop to such a desolate affection.

Learning His Wife How to Swim.

"That's a fact," said Mr. Hopkins as he laid down his paper the other evening, "every man, woman and child in this country ought to know how to swim. No one can tell what minute he will be upset, blown up or knocked overboard. Amanda, I'm going to learn you how to swim."

"Learn me?" queried his wife as she paused in her sewing.

"Yes, you. Your life is very precious to me, and I don't want you to lose it because you can't swim ashore when an accident takes place. I can swim like a duck myself, and I feel guilty to think we've been married twenty-one years and yet you'd go to the bottom like a stone if you fell overboard."

"Why, I never had the least fear," she replied. "There is always some hero around to rescue a lady."

"No one wants to depend on heroes. Of course I'd jump into the water to save a lady; but there are lots of men who wouldn't. Stand up, Amanda, and let me give you the motions of swimming. Now, then, put your hands so; push them forward so; take a sweep and bring them back so. See how easy it's done? You mustn't forget to kick every time you move your arms."

She went through the motions several times, but so awkwardly that he called out:

"That isn't the way! The motions ought to be perfectly natural. Now imagine that you are out on an excursion."

"You lean over the rail to view some floating object."

"Yes."

"You suddenly grow dizzy and tumble headlong into the river. Now, what motions would you make as you rose to the surface? What would you do?"

"Well, if a hero jumped in after me I'd lean my head on his shoulder like this and let him put his right arm around my waist and support me until help arrived."

"Hero be hanged! A hero would look nice holding up 190 pounds, wouldn't he?"

"He'd look as nice as you would! I don't believe you could keep your head above water to save your life."

"I couldn't, eh! Then I won't learn you a single stroke about swimming."

arrest, and the Empress was in reality governing through the regent Prince Kung; and Gen. Shang-Yu little knew that his incautious remarks had been repeated. When the petitions of the day were submitted to the junior Empress his was read, and he was ordered to be beheaded. There was nothing for it but to obey the Empress's orders, and a decree "permitting" him, to strangle himself was immediately drawn up, and sent to him with the usual package of silken cord. But Shang-Yu didn't take at all a proper view of his duties, and he did not lead himself to the operation. It was not etiquette to call in the jailers to strangle him, and the bearer of the bowstring and the governor of the jail were hardly strong enough to cope with a tolerably muscular man who objected to letting them hang him. However, they got the cord round a beam, and after a long course of reasoning got him to mount a stool and put his neck in the noose. It must have been very much like Punch and Judy. For fear he should change his mind, they did not allow him to kick the stool away himself, as is customary, but pulled it away themselves, and when his wives came that day as usual to dinner, they were shown his corpse still hanging.

Spiders.

The worst thing about this poor insect, that it is so thoroughly ugly. In its nature has sacrificed everything in the formation of the industrial machinery necessary for satisfying its desire. Of a circular form, furnished with eight legs and eight vigilant eyes, it astonishes (and disgusts) us by the preminence of an enormous abdomen. Ignoble trait! in which the inattentive and superficial observer will see nothing but a type of gluttony: Alas! it is quite the contrary. This abdomen is its workshop, its magazine, the pocket in which the rope-maker keeps his stock; but as he fills his pocket with nothing but his own substance, he can only increase it at his own expense. Josephine represented herself as younger than she was, at the same time that her husband added to his age, the object being clearly to render the disparity less conspicuous. Further, Napoleon in his letter to Fouché, June 12, 1789, says: "I was born as the country perished. Thirty thousand French soldiers . . . such was the odious spectacle which first met my gaze. The cries of the dying, the sighs of the oppressed, the tears of despair surrounded my cradle at my birth."

Now, if Napoleon was born at Ajaccio, August 15, 1789, he could not have heard these cries and sighs, for the island had then been pacified, but if he was born at Corte in January, 1788, his cradle was envied by the last strifes between the Corsicans and the French. A solution is sought in the fact that a child of more than 10 years of age was not eligible for admission at Brienne; in December, 1778, when Charles Bonaparte wished to place one of his sons there, only the boy born in 1780, was eligible and that boy—Joseph—was too quiet and gentle to make a promising soldier, while his senior—Napoleon—was quick, ardent and gifted, for the island had then been pacified, but if he was born at Corte in January, 1788, his cradle was envied by the last strifes between the Corsicans and the French. 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# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1880.  
[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS  
FOR 1880.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.  
Ten Cents a Month till End of Year.

The Press entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880. Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press most interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,  
of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,  
of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—Thomas J. Jarvis.  
FOR LIEUT. GOV.—James L. Robinson.  
FOR SECY OF STATE—Wm. L. Sumner.  
FOR ATTORNEY GEN.—Thos. S. Keim.  
FOR STATE TREAS.—John M. Worth.  
FOR AUDITOR—W. P. Roberts.  
FOR SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—J. C. Scarborough.

LECTURES FOR THE STATE AT LARGO—Jas. Madison Leach and Fab. H. Busch.

FOR ELECTOR, 7th DISTRICT—T. F. Kutz.  
FOR CONGRESS, 7th DISTRICT—H. F. Apple.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE—W. B. Glen.  
FOR HOUSE—G. H. Gorman—R. S. Linville.  
FOR SHERIFF—J. H. Hill.  
FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS—D. P. Mast.  
FOR TREASURER—C. J. Ogburn.  
FOR SHERIFF—M. H. Morris.  
FOR CORONER—H. R. Lehman.

ALL CHAFF—It is amusing to see the efforts of the Purchases clan to make votes by sounding the cry that "old-line Whigs" should vote for the Republican candidate, adding that the Robbins men should follow suit because their choice previous to the Convention was defeated. The Robbins men have not forgotten the treatment of their candidate in past years and will support no one that had a hand in that crusade. Purchases opposed Robbins some years since and we can assure the Republicans that Armfield will command the full Democratic vote in this section. There is no dissatisfaction here, and no where in the district did Mr. Robbins have stronger hold on the people. He advises them to be true to their principles. This mode of voting for the opposition candidate because you have been disappointed in your favorite candidate is all wrong, and the Democrats in Forsyth know how to stand by their principles and they will do it.

A POLLING PLACE IN SALEM.—We intended to notice this important matter sometime since, but learning that the magistrates would recommend two precincts in this township, we of course thought comment unnecessary. The Winston Republican, of last week, alludes to the matter as follows:

"The magistrates of the county at their meeting on the 1st Monday of the present month authorized the establishment of a polling place in Salem. But for some reason unaccountable on the theory of justice, the Board of County Commissioners afterwards decided not to obey the decision of the Board of Magistrates. We are told that the Board of County Commissioners decided that the authority for establishing polling places lay entirely with them. Be this as it may or be the acting cause of the Board of County Commissioners what it may (and we have no disposition to impugn the motive of that action in this matter) it is evident that the necessities of the case require that in these towns there shall be established two polling places. The Board have already added to the voters of Winston township not less than 100 by making the township lines coincide with the corporation limits and all the incidents of registration that could arise by dividing the vote of Winston township will arise under the charge they have already made by this action. The registered vote of this township will not be less than 1,000. Ten hours is the longest period that votes can be received. Now let us make a little calculation. In the ten hours allowed for receiving the vote we have 600 minutes, and for all to vote it would be necessary to vote two votes every minute throughout the entire day. This everybody knows would be impossible that, too, when it is considered much time will necessarily be lost in determining contested or challenged votes.

Most of the large towns of the State have several polling places, and we think that Salem is entitled to one, particularly as it would facilitate voting and prevent confusion. We think the County Commissioners would do well to reconsider their decision and have an eye for the convenience of our people.

GILFORD COUNTY.—We learn from the Patriot, that the Democratic Convention to nominate candidates was very numerously attended. So great was the crowd that the court-house could not accommodate all.

The following ticket was nominated: Col. John N. Staples, for Senate; J. H. Hagdale and D. G. Neely, for House Representatives; Will. U. Steiner, for Sheriff; James C. Cunningham, for Sheriff; James W. Gilmer, Surveyor; Dr. B. A. Check, for Coroner.

General Hancock says that in two weeks after the Hancock Legion was formed in San Francisco it numbered five thousand. He thinks it numbered ten thousand, and told the State before the election. None but old soldiers are admitted.—Star.

The new Factory building of the Messrs. Fries is going steadily forward. The walls are above ground and from all appearances it will be one of the largest factories in the State. When in operation it will materially aid in living up business in our town.

A few more manufacturing enterprises, such as extensive furniture shops, shoe shops, tin shops and other enterprises would place us on the highway of prosperity and wealth.

The smaller cities and towns of the East, North and West are supplying the South with furniture, shoes, tinware, &c. Years ago the same was the case in regard to cotton cloth and jeans. Now it is somewhat different, the cotton and woolen mills sell their goods to our merchants who thus save freights and can obtain a supply at short notice. The same might be done in other enterprises. Cotton cloth is manufactured by costly machinery with profit, which can not our bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chairs, &c., be made in a similar manner? The wood is here and the skilled workmen can be had to teach our young men, and in a few years our own people could work as well as the best.

This is no idle talk. Look around you and you will see that by showing a will to work a way will always be found. We point to the Messrs. Fries, who have built up a magnificent business by pluck, perseverance and good management. Messrs. Fogle Bros., who started in business during the war, are doing a large and prosperous business. Miller Bros. and others are doing the same. The Salem Iron Works are constantly busy. The Nissen Wagon Factory, Waughtown, is also an instance of success by close application to business. We merely mention these names as examples of success. Every one of the proprietors of the above establishments can and do work themselves, and can, if necessary, superintend any department of their business. Go, young men, and ask them how they succeeded and you will hear something of advantage to you.

Some among us will say they use machinery and have capital. Energy and perseverance are worth more than money and can always command assistance. Others say that "the day of hand-work is over." This is all a mistake and we will prove it by referring to home enterprises such as W. E. Spangh's Wagon Factory, Waughtown; S. J. Veach, Salem, L. F. Hine & Son, and A. M. Payne, Winston, harness makers; Reich Bros., and Jas. Garbo, shoemakers, Salem; Jesse Riggs, boot-maker, Winston, and others we might mention, are building themselves up in their business. PLUCK MAKES LUCK.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN OPINION ABOUT GARFIELD.—We give below another specimen item from a Republican newspaper, the most influential in Western North Carolina. The New York Sun says:

One of the ablest of our Republican journals is the Commercial of Buffalo. Its ability sometimes rises to the prophetic degree.

Speaking of James A. Garfield and the other Congressmen who with him took the Credit Mobilier bribe, the Commercial, on March 1, 1873, used language befitting a newspaper of eminence and character.

"When," said the Commercial, respecting Gen. Garfield and his associates in guilt, "when those who have betrayed the confidence reposed in them come up for trial—if they ever dare to do it—they will be rejected as wicked and unprofitable public servants."

Now the people have to pass upon the most conspicuous of these betrayers of their confidence. Of all the Credit Mobilier bribe takers, Garfield was the worst—except perhaps, Schuyler Colfax.

It is possible that the judgement pronounced at the time? Can it be anything else than the rejection of James A. Garfield as a "wicked and unprofitable public servant?"

Who is Chester A. Arthur?

He is the Radical candidate for the Vice-Presidency. At one time he was Collector of Customs for New York, but was removed from office by President Hayes because of his unfitness for a position of trust. He was kicked out of office by President Hayes because of his unfitness for a position of trust. He was kicked out of office by President Hayes because of his unfitness for a position of trust.

With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered.

John Sherman, Jan. 31, 1879.

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."

Secretary Sherman, Jan. 31, 1879.

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the custom-house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—Exchange.

Revenue official in Rutland county received a circular from the "Department" requiring him to contribute \$6 for campaign purposes. He immediately returned all his papers and documents, and told the said "Department" that he intended to support the Democratic nominees.—Shelby Aurora.

There were recent heavy storms in England, Germany and Russia, greatly injuring crops.

The Fall session of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill commences to-day.

Oil tanks at Bradford, Penn., were struck by lightning last week and 50,000 barrels of oil were burnt.

The Fall term of Yaddin College opens with a larger number of students at the beginning than at any previous time.

The official census of New York city foots up 1,203,823. Twenty-two of the thirty-eight States have less population than New York city.

Col. Armfield is in the field. He spoke at Taylorville, Alexander county, on Saturday last. Judge Furches failed to make his appearance, though he was invited to be present.

The Fall term of Davidson Superior Court will commence on Monday, Sept. 6th, Judge McKoy presiding.

According to the published Court Calendar, in the Exchange, there are 139 cases on the docket.

THE RING.—We learn that T. N. Cooper and James E. Boyd were in Winston one day last week, and this week Judge Settle made his appearance there. It is rumored they were in secret session with the revenue ring.

Rev. C. L. Rights is at home again, and met with a very cordial reception by the citizens of Kernersville generally, as will be seen from his letter in this issue.

His rights has many more interesting incidents of his travels in store for the Press, and non-subscribers, who have read his popular letters, should not delay in securing copies of the Press as Mr. Rights is a close observer, and will give his views of the Western country.

WRITE TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—All Hancock and English campaign clubs and other organizations which support the Democratic candidates are requested to send to W. H. Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic Fifth Avenue, New York: 1st, The name and location of their organization; 2nd, a statement of the number of members enrolled; 3rd, the names of officers; 4th, accounts of meetings held; 5th, reports every two weeks during the campaign of the number and increase of membership, with the condition and prospects of the cause.

The Raleigh Observer says: "Gov. Jarvis put it to Judge Buxton about right when he made him admit that he did not approve of Garfield's social equality record in voting to force mixed schools upon the people of North Carolina. Every white Republican ought to repudiate such a man."

There were thirty-one thousand enumerators employed in taking the census. The delay in paying them is causing a large number of them to leave the country. One hundred thousand more could be prepared in a day.

Gen. Rosencranz (Federal General) appears to understand the Southern question. He says that all the country has to do is to let the negro work out with and among those who raised him, his social, material and political destiny, without the interference of the "carpet-bagger." Every intelligent man in the South knows that Gen. Rosencranz's words are wise.

COUNTRY ROADS.—One of the most important needs of an Agricultural country is good roads. Next to a crop farmer wants a good road to get the crop to market. If the road is bad, he must make two or three trips for one on a good road, to say nothing of the wear and tear of teams and wagons. The loss of time and material is a heavy tax upon the farming interest of the State, more than the annual levy for the support of our State government.

Good roads would not only save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the pockets of our farmers, but would add immensely to the value of the farms of the State and to the beauty of the country.

We say, therefore, that a system of country roads is imperatively needed to promote our Agricultural interests, and the farmers of North Carolina holding the Credit Mobilier bribe, should take it in their hands, should inaugurate a State policy which will give them good roads throughout the length and breadth of our State.—Exchange.

From the Worcester Gazette.

Since the war the Government has collected enough taxes to pay off our national debt of over two thousand millions of dollars; but notwithstanding the debt has been reduced but little if any. The Radical party has control of the National Government during this time, and is responsible for this waste of the people's hard earned money.

In 1869 the Radicals levied a tax of 77 cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property. In 1879, just ten years after, the Democrats levied only 24 cents on the same amount of property. And yet some Democrats say it does no good to vote. Had it not been for good Democratic votes, the Radicals have left us by this time nothing to tax.

The Raleigh Observer does not see why our majority for President Hayes should not be forty thousand. No we. Taking our population of 1,400,000, and dividing it by five, the average is one vote to every five people, we have 280,000 voters. We can easily conceive how the radical vote will increase much if any. We therefore agree with the Observer in predicting that they will not poll to exceed 110,000 votes. This number taken from 280,000 leaves a democratic majority of 70,000. But give them 20,000 more, and we have a majority of 50,000. Allow 10,000 for absences, the sick, like warm, indigent &c., and we yet have a majority of 40,000. If every democrat in the State does his duty this will be our majority.

The Wilmington Star says: "In 1869, \$203,411.01 was expended of the Educational Fund. Of this sum but \$39,000.00 was paid to teachers. The Radical did that. They did worse in 1868. They expended \$167,158.18 of the Educational Fund, but not one dollar was paid for school purposes. This is the way the sacred fund was abused and misapplied. By way of contrast see what the Democrats did. For the year ending September 30, 1877, \$289,213.32 was expended for legitimate school purposes. For the year ending September 30, 1878, \$324,287.10 was expended for the same necessary and useful purpose to educate the children white and colored. For the last fiscal year ending September 30, 1879, \$326,040.85 was expended in education. There was a balance in the Treasury of \$147,179.94. These are eloquent figures truly! Who wishes to put the Radicals back in power? Does any honest tax payer desire such a calamity to befall the State? Why should any man be willing to hand over the State Government again to such unfaithful and ravenous hands?"

Why a Change is Necessary.  
From the Albany Argus, August 11, 1880.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Republican party stole the Presidency of the United States. The Republican politicians falsified the votes of three States. They did so by a conspiracy formed months before election. They made the Senate and Supreme Court co-conspirators. They secured the aid of 200 malefactors. They gave every malefactor a federal office. The man they counted in was blackmailed by those who counted him in. He in turn raised the treasury to feed his creditors. The stolen Presidency has made crimes out of even the virtues of the fraudulent administration. To condone the steal would be to insure its repetition every four years.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Republican party is a lawless and promise-breaking party. Its Senate pressed the Electoral Commission act on the promise the judges should go behind the returns in good faith impartially. The partisan eight refused to go behind the Louisiana returns, reversed the rule and did go behind the Oregon returns, and split the rule in the Florida case by refusing to go behind the returns to reach the true figures, and by voting to go behind as much of them as pleased and the case of a postmaster elector who was constitutionally ineligible. The eight had as many methods as were required by the conspiracy to count in Hayes at all hazards.

MAL-GOVERNMENT.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Republican party does not know how to govern the country. It has made the Electoral Commission of thieves. It has grown the whiskey ring, the railroad ring, the Credit Mobilier ring, the post-traders ring, the Domingo ring, the District of Columbia ring, the House ring, the "star" route ring, and many other rings. It has defeated all administrative reform. It has lowered our national reputation around the world. Its Congresses have been lobbied-over, and its courts have been packed.

TO GET AT THE BOOKS.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Treasury books should be audited by men not interested in destroying the figures, cover corruption. The \$182,000,000 of swindle money by Robeson & Co. should be traced in those books. The \$200,000,000 of corruption money got by selling surplus war stores should be traced in those books. The \$1,200,000 stolen by the Western whiskey ring should be traced in those books. The \$49,000,000 absorbed by the Credit Mobilier should be traced in those books. The \$500,000,000 discrepancy in the national debt tables should be traced in those books. The \$100,000,000 of over-issue of greenbacks should be traced in those books.

THIRD TERM.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Republican party is a third-term party. Third termism is treason to free government. The majority of delegates to Congress are third-termers. The Grant men have beaten only by seat sales representing not anti-third termism, but other rings than those for Grant. Before balloting the whole country should be informed that Grant should be nominated, expecting Grant to be the man. Not a word against third termism is in the platform. Not a word against it was spoken in the convention. Grant (Grant) is already backed for a third term nomination in 1884. The Republican party is a third term party.

A HABIT OF CORRUPTION.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Republican party has become a habit of corruption. One-third of its officeholders are sinecurists. All of the 102,000 of them are taxed for a corruption fund. The oligarchy holds them above the people. They claim a divine right to keep in place against the will of the people. They are truculent, gorged and dictatorial.

THE MILITARY POWER.

There should be a change of parties: Because the Republican party raises the military above the civil power. It bayoneted the legislatures of three States out of their seats. It bayoneted room for thugs and ruffians. It put its troops to maintain unselected bandits in office in ten States for six years. It claims the right to salt the polls with soldiers. It caused the forces to be sounded to see if they would sustain Grant in proclaiming himself a dictator. It creates a horde of janissaries as deputy-marshals, and supplements them with the army to intimidate voters of the Republic.

Why Honest Republicans Should Not Vote for Garfield.

From the Notes (Mesa), Republican (Rep.), August 14, 1880.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Is there any good reason why Republican voters who believe in honest government and the selection of clean men for administering the government should support one man who has been guilty of bribe-taking when they have refused to support another equally guilty man who has been guilty of bribe-taking? We do not hear some good natured Republican—often-times prominent business men—express himself as being dissatisfied with the ticket, but that "we ought to make the best of it," and we respectfully ask these gentlemen if they would be willing to set on the same principle which would support a man who has been guilty of bribe-taking, or whom they know to be dishonest, to take charge of their cash. Of course the answer would be in the negative.

If the honest voters of the country—men who desire the prosperity and happiness of the whole people, regardless of party—really want to "make the best" of the situation, it seems to us that there are two ways by which they can act consistently, viz: either to cast their votes for Hancock, or to vote for some Republican statesman with a clean record, like Edmunds, or what will be better perhaps, "make the best of it" by not voting at all.

A storm was a storm is told of in the Reidsville Times. It says: "The hailstorm last Sunday evening did more damage than any we have had this summer. It was a perfect tornado. It ruined the corn and tobacco of Preston Aoland, and also struck Dr. Rob. Seale's plantation, rented by Jim Combs, and tore his tobacco and corn into shreds. Two very good trees near Love's Meeting House were destroyed by lightning. Near Mizpah, where the late of July did so much damage to Pritchett and McCallum that they had to cut down their tobacco and turn to suckers, it took this time Mr. McCallum, and beat down every sucker he had and stripped his corn, while Mr. Pritchett's was left uninjured. Along its track it took all the leaves off the trees, and beat off all the apples and peaches. Mr. A. J. Burch says the wind drifted the leaves in such high banks it was difficult for a loaded wagon to pass."

# HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, "STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS," GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c.,  
WINSTON, N. C.

Mr. F. A. Miller, South Fork Township, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 6th, 1880: My lands are light grey, not good for wheat. Two years ago I sowed, but my wheat was so trifling that I did not cut it. This year I sowed the same lands and put one sack of the Star Brand Wheat manure per acre and reaped about ten bushels good wheat per acre. The fertilizer made it do all it did. I got my wheat in too late and it was thin from pasturing. I am arranging to use one ton Star Brand this fall on wheat and am glad to be able to recommend it to my neighbor farmers.

Rev. T. S. Ring, Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C., writes, July 7th, 1880: I have used the Star Brand Wheat manure the last two years; the first year it was entirely satisfactory, the last year my wheat suffered the blight of the season, but this could not be attributed to any fault of the fertilizer, for it was as good again as the same quality of land sowed at the same time, which was not fertilized.

VALLEY OF GRASS.—Mr. Jesse Morris, of Walkertown, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 7th, 1880: I would not be without my little spots of Orchard grass and clover, which I have had in for thirty years for thirty dollars a year and there is hardly one-half an acre of it. I am old now but I wish I could persuade the young folks to try this grass; it will prevent weeding and make the ground rich where you sow it.

H. C. Edwards, Kernersville, N. C., writes, July 13th, 1880: I used twelve sacks Star Brand fertilizer on fifteen acres of wheat sown on very thin land. I made a good crop; it more than doubled the yield and I have a good stand of clover on the land. I think it paid me very well to use it.

J. S. Harmon, Esq., Kernersville, N. C., writes, July 15th, 1880: I used the Star Brand fertilizer on my wheat crop last fall. It filled all my expectations; it did well and I want more this fall. I also used it on my vines and they are doing excellent. It is a good fertilizer and I can recommend it.

E. W. Culler, Esq., Culler Stokes county, N. C., writes July 13th, 1880: I used the Star Brand White manure on my wheat crop last fall, at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre, on red land; harrowed it in with the wheat. The wheat grew well; matured perfectly and the fertilizer increased the yield more than one hundred per cent. I have a first rate stand of clover on the land which is growing nicely.

# NOTION & VARIETY STORE, THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE SELO BUILDING.

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap. A beautiful line of Balloons and Hercules Braid, Ball and other Worned Fringes, a much in demand for Clook and Dress Trimmings. Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neckwear, &c. A full line of Zephyrus, and other Wools, all on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumery, Hair Oils, &c. We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents; received, consisting of Toilet Sets, Vases, Card Stands, &c. Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, this, in winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,  
J. BLICKENDERFER

April 1880

Montague & Gray, DRUGGISTS, Winston, N. C.

Superlative Baking Powder.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely Pure.

THE SUPERLATIVE BAKING POWDER is the standard article of the United States for strength and purity. The best article for general baking purposes.

It is the Cook's Favorite.

Warranted perfectly pure and superior to any thing of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength, producing at all times the

Most Delicious Cookery.

For sale by Grocers or sent direct by mail on receipt of fifty cents for one pound can. Sold in Cans only.

Full Strength Guaranteed.

Address  
SUPERLATIVE Baking Powder Company,

143 Chambers St., New York.

Show this to your Grocer.

April 1, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—Good books, suitable for presentation, at reduced prices. SALEM BOOK STORE.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR WHEAT TO PROMOTE

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

COMPLETE MANURE

STANDARD GUARANTEED

WHEAT FOR GRASS CLOVER.

RICHMOND, VA.

WE again offer this hot-ash Fertilizer to Wheat Growers being, in all respects, worth the price of its patronage. It has stood the test of twelve years' use among us, and has been brought to its present admirable condition only by the liberal expenditure of labor and money in a continuous effort to improve. Its standard and uniformity are guaranteed. The result of its application to the wheat crop for the past twelve years has proved it to be equal to any fertilizer ever sold in the United States. During this time thousands of tons of it have been used by the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina with highly satisfactory results.

We recommend it because—

It is rich in Soluble Phosphate and Ammonia. It affords a constant supply of plant food. It contains no inert matter. It is an improver and renovator of worn-out lands. It is fine, dry, and in the best condition for drilling. It contains an ample quantity of all the elements necessary to make wheat, and a large surplus which will show itself upon the clover and grass, and in the improvement of the land.

It is prepared from the best and most approved materials, in the most careful and thorough manner, and under our personal supervision. Its standard and uniformity are guaranteed. Whatever may be the merits of other fertilizers, no one can go wrong in using one which is so well made, is so fully guaranteed, and has been so long and so thoroughly tested.

APPLICATION.

We recommend the application of from 100 to 300 pounds per acre—drilled in with the wheat, if practicable. If the drill is not used, the land should be ploughed and harrowed until fine and free from clods, and the wheat and guano harrowed in, following with the roller. This mixes the manure with the soil, and keeps it near the surface just where the roots of the wheat will find it easiest. When sown on land ploughed but not harrowed, the roots of the guano go down in the openings between the furrow slices, and does little or no good.

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RICHMOND, VA.

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## Agricultural.

England paid Germany \$15,000,000 for potatoes.

More tobacco has been planted in Pennsylvania this year than ever before.

But few of the Messina grain, which was released in Chester county, Pa., last summer, have since been seen.

A widow woman in Macon, Ga., sells annually \$500 worth of vegetables of her own raising from half an acre of ground.

During the past fifteen months about 10,000,000 acres of Government land were sold under the homestead laws—a more than usually heavy amount.

The tobacco crop in the Connecticut Valley is reported to be doing finely. Frequent rains since the first of June have helped the setting of the plants, and the worms thus far are not very troublesome.

The amber sugar cane, which has created so much interest in the South and South-west as being earlier and of superior quality, originated from a single seed found in a lot purchased in Paris in 1890.

An enterprising woman in New Orleans has experienced successfully in silk culture. She last year raised over 2,000 fine cocoons, and will this year engage much more extensively in the business.

Some one has recommended the pig as just the creature to work upon as a compost heap and keep it thoroughly stirred up by frequent rooting for stray ears of corn that are purposely placed in the heap.

The *Dixie Farmer* prints this: Major E. B. Mason says that four sulphur sprinkled upon cabbage will drive the worms, also the bugs, from Irish potatoes. He says that he has tried it, and he is good authority.

Harvest sermons are preached on Sunday in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania when thanks are returned for the bountiful harvest.

Upon these occasions the churches are ornamented with wheat sheaves and all fruits in season. A certificate has been made out by the President of the Montana Territorial Fair Association that James L. Roy, of Lewis and Clarke county, that Territory, was awarded first premium for the best acre of wheat, being 103 bushels to the acre.

A correspondent of the *Examiner* recommends dusting tomato plants quite freely with wood ashes. It is said that the plants until they look quite gray, as a means of preventing the ravages of the tomato worm, or even driving the pests away after they have begun operations.

One of the most successful farmers in the country gives the following insight into the secret of his success: "In winter I draw a plan for the next year's operations; I spend no time in grog shops, nor in whining about the business of farming; I read all I can and endeavor to get the best of it."

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says that he has found by experience that six Cotswold sheep will not consume more food than a cow, and are more profitable. For a lamb of this breed, weighing 125 pounds, \$5.50 is obtained. He estimates that six ewes will produce eight lambs per annum and fifty pounds of wool.

A quick and effective method to destroy plantain and other weed pests on lawns is to cut the plant off at the crown, and drop on the top of the root two or three drops of kerosene oil. The lawn will not be defaced by digging, and the work is at once and completely done and the root dies as surely as if struck by lightning.

The *Dixie Farmer* says: "Mr. J. H. Shropshire, Lexington, Ky., has sold to Mr. Randall Higgins, Vicksburg, Miss., a yearling Southdown ram from his celebrated choice flock descended from the flocks of A. J. Alexander and Dr. L. P. Tarleton. We saw him and he is a splendid specimen, and will leave his impress wherever taken."

Wash your horses and cattle occasionally in this weather with carbolic soap; the flies are not partial to it, and will trouble your animals much less. Also, don't be too particular to sweep down the spider-webs in your stables; spiders eat flies, and every fly caught in a cob-web is removed from all further temptation to bite your horse.

The *Germantown Telegraph*, Philadelphia, knows a "chicken expert" who grooves his hen roost from end to end, and fills the grooves with a mixture of lard and sulphur in equal parts, by which means he keeps his fowls free from lice. He recommends also a little of the same mixture applied to the neck and rump and under the wings of the fowls.

Mr. John Shute, the energetic owner of the Five Oak farm, in Washington county, Oregon, writes as follows to the *Washington County Independent*: "I have a 5-year-old cow that gives 24 pounds of milk per week, and the cream from that milk makes eighteen pounds of butter per week. Her calf is five months old. I cannot say as to her stock."

It is confidently asserted that the cotton crop of the present year will be the largest ever harvested—fully 5,000,000 bales, worth \$300,000,000. It is also confidently stated that this increase is largely due to the operation of the entomological experts employed by the Government in devising means to check the ravages of the cotton army worm.

It is well known that butter, cream, milk and flour are peculiarly liable to absorb effluvia, and should, therefore, never be kept in mouldy rooms or places where there are sour liquids, aromatic vegetables, such as onions, cabbage and turnips, or smoked fish or bacon or, indeed, any kind of food or thing of strong odor, lest they lose their flavor.

Dairymen do not forget your stock calves. Do not put them off with a picking of grass and a little whey from the factory, growing them up so thin as to be hardly able to cast a good shadow. These young things, well cared for, will pay for all your labor and food, and, beside, it will give you pleasure to look at their rangy, well-rounded bodies and limbs.

"Go out, young man, she's not here!" said a preacher in the midst of his sermon to a youth whom he saw standing hesitatingly at the portal.

## Famous Fasters.

Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., in his work on "Alimentation, Digestion and Absorption," published by D. Appleton & Co., in 1870, says in the chapter devoted to inanition: "Bernard also quotes from various authorities instances of deprivation of food for periods varying from four months to sixteen years. All of these subjects were females, and the histories of these cases, reports of which are by no means uncommon, belong properly to psychology, as they are undoubtedly examples of that morbid desire to excite sympathy and interest, which sometimes is observed, and which leads to the most arduous and persevering efforts at deception."

In a footnote, Dr. Flint says: "From time immemorial the credulous have periodically been started with reports of wonderful cases in which persons, generally females, have lived for an incredible time without food; curious specimens of these histories are the case of a girl ten years of age who lived without food and drink, and in whom development, etc., seemed to be normal. This was testified to by a learned physician in 1542."

In the familiar letters on chemistry by Justus von Liebig, there are statements which, at such a time as this, may be found of some general interest. Liebig, after observing (page 323, edition of 1851), London, that in the case of a starving man 325 ounces of oxygen enter the system daily, and are given out again in combination with a part of his body, refers to Currie. The latter mentions the case of an individual whose body lost 100 pounds of weight during a month.

Liebig also cites Martel, who gives the case of a fat pig, overwhelmed in a slip of earth, as having lived 100 days without food. In that time this pig was found to have diminished in weight more than 120 pounds. The philosopher of Giesen having explained that the time which is required to cause death by starvation depends on the amount of fat in the body, on the degree of exercise, as in labor or exertion of any kind, on the temperature of the air, and finally on the presence or absence of water, says that as the presence of water is essential to the continuance of the vital motions, its dissipation hastens death. To conclude, Liebig (letter 24, p. 324) remarks: "Cases have occurred in which, a full supply of water being accessible to the sufferer, death has not occurred until after the lapse of twenty days. In one case life was sustained in this way for the period of sixty days."

But most of these accounts of abstinence from food are thrown into the shade by Wanley's book entitled "Wonders of the Little World," from which the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* has culled the following:

Paulus Lenulus, a doctor in the province of Bern, Switzerland, in a book entitled "A Wonderful History of the fasting of Appollonia Schreiner, a Virgin in Bern," says she was by command of the Magistrate brought to Bern, and "having a strict guard put upon her and all kinds of trials put in practice for the discovery of any collusion or fraud in the business, in conclusion they found none, and dismissed her fairly. In the first year of her fasting she slept very little, in the second not at all, and so continued for the time of her fast."

Gerhardus Baodinnus, physician to the Roman king Maximilian, tells of Margaret, a 10-year-old girl, born in the village of Roed, near Spire, who began abstaining from all kinds of food in 1539, and fasted for three years, walking in the mountains, and taking and laughing and playing as other children of her age would do. She was by special order of the Bishop of Spire delivered into the hands of the parish, and by him narrowly observed. Afterward, by command of the king, Dr. Baodinnus took charge of her, and subjected her to the closest scrutiny for twelve days, when finding that no deception was practiced he allowed her to return to her friends.

Katharine Binder, born in the Palatinate, in 1585, is reported by Fabricius, to have fasted only upon air for a period of over nine years; another maiden, aged 14, born in the dukedom of Juliers, is credited with having done without food for three years.

The maiden of Meurs fasted for 14 years. Her name was Eve Fleigen, and her wonderful feat is recorded originally in Dutch. From the time she became 21 years old until she reached the age of 36 she is said to have taken no sustenance whatever. She fasted from the year 1567 until 1611, and the fact is testified to by the magistrates of the town of Meurs, and by the town minister, who closely observed her. Over a picture of the starving maiden is written a Latin verse, of which the following is a translation:

This maid of Meurs thirty and six years spent, Fourteen of which she took no nourishment; Thus pale and wan she sits and alone, A goddess all in ice she looks upon."

Philip Melanchthon said he had known Luther to fast four days together. "I know," said Poggins, "a man who lived for two years together without any food." He had also read of a girl who fasted the whole of twelve years in the reign of the Emperor Lotharius.

John Scot, a Scotchman, lived about the year 1539. Having lost a lawsuit he shut himself up in the abbey of Holyrood House and abstained from meat and drink for thirty or forty days. The news of the feat having gone abroad the king ordered a second test; Scot was shut up in a room in the castle of Edinburgh, and nobody was allowed access to him. A little water and a little bread were set before him, which were found not to have been diminished at the end of thirty-two days. He gave a like proof of his endurance to Pope Clement VII at Rome, and when he left the Holy City carried with him proof of his long fast under the Pope's seal. At Venice he repeated his feat. Return to England he denounced the divorce of King Henry VIII from Queen Katherine, and was thrown into prison, where he fasted for fifty days. How John Scot ended his hunger-enduring career is not known.

Hermolus Barbasus says: "There was a man at Barbasus who lived for forty years only by sucking in of the air." He was a priest and was all the time in health.

Rondeletius reports "a girl that to the tenth year of her age lived only upon air." She was afterward married and had children.

Joan Balsam is a remarkable case cited by Carl Richelieu's physician. She was a French girl. When 11 years old, in 1590, she was stricken with a fever which continued twenty-four days, leaving her speechless, obstructing the esophagus and leaving all the parts below the head dull and languid. The stomach dried up and contracted, although all the other portions of the body retained a rounded and healthy appearance. Joan could take no food of any kind for three days, during which time she moved around, did household work and seemed in no way inconvenienced by the absence of nourishment. She returned to food gradually after the time named.

A Marciacensis maid is reported to have lived five years without food or drink, and to have been still living and fasting when the account here drawn on was written.

A Piedmontese maid subsisted for two months on water, or diluted wine, at Geneva, under strict surveillance, and was thought to be a normal girl. This was thought to confirm the report that she had fasted for many years together."

Franciscus Nicholas Petra-Underus, a Helvetian, left his wife and five children to live in solitude, and died in 1470, at the age of 70, having fasted during the last twenty years of his life. In all this time he took food but once, and then by order of the Bishop of Constantia, who had called to see him.

Jacobus, a Frenchman, who made a pilgrimage to Rome, after recovering from a sickness, swore that he had taken no food nor drink for over two years.

Several women were at one time buried in a stable near Piedmont, in Italy, under an avalanche of snow from the Alps, and remained in prison thirty-seven days, at the end of which time they were taken out alive. A 2-year-old child that was with them died. They were without food all the time.

In 1150 a caravan of over 1,000 Abyssinians on their way across the desert to Cairo found themselves without food, and the whole number subsisted for two months on gum arabic alone, only a few dying of hunger.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of London on December 9, 1742, an account was given of John Gorton, a native of the island of St. Helena, in the Atlantic, who lived in a cave on the mountain, and drank a large quantity of spring water, slept for twenty-four hours, and when he awoke found that nothing but water or weak whey would remain on his stomach. Hence the necessity of sucking to water, with a very occasional change to milk whey, for nearly twenty years.

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The most fashionable colors this season are heliotrope and white. The white toiles are usually made in wool, fine India, or dotted muslin or soft silk. Nothing is seen of the thick materials, such as Marcellies and the striped cottons formerly worn.

In the belts of white dresses worn by young girls it is fashionable now to place great bunches of wild flowers, eye-daisies, golden rod, and such as we should have termed weeds a few years ago. These flowers are reproduced artificially with such naturalness as to make the illusion perfect, and the little bunches are fastened here and there, as the flowers, or the pocket or bib of the apron, if one is worn.

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Two Parisian picks discussing politics and religion: "For my part," says one, "I believe neither in priests, religion nor a church. Napoleon made a great mistake in re-establishing them." "In the abstract you are of course right," said his companion, "but then you have to have them to amuse the common herd."

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The number of lions in Algeria is fast diminishing, and it is expected that the animal will soon be extirpated from the colony. As there is an increasing demand for public exhibitions at fairs and zoological gardens, an establishment has been formed at Bona by a private individual for lion-breeding.

There are three kinds of hair: Banged hair, baked hair, and hair parted in the middle. The first is tender, the second more tender, the last barbarous. Ctesias, the Cnidian, who lived A. D. 80, reported that the elephant has no joints, and consequently it is unable to lie down, and is in the habit of sleeping as it rests against a tree in its native forest. This peculiarity, he stated, is taken advantage of by hunters, who cut down the tree whereupon the huge beast rolls helplessly over on its back, and is easily captured or dispatched. The real facts are that elephants often sleep standing, and that the wilder ones seldom lie down. Yet tame elephants are often seen lying standing.

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## Scientific and Economic.

A common stove blacking is graphite or plumbago reduced to a fine powder by grinding. We know of nothing better.

The following are the compositions of several self-raising flour powders in extensive use. First bicarbonate of soda, 25 ounces; burnt alum, 19 ounces. Second, Bicarbonate of soda, 24 ounces; sesqui-carb. ammonia, 24 ounces; starch 47 ounces; burnt alum, 26 ounces. Third, Bicarbonate of soda, 31 ounces; burnt alum, 29 ounces; starch, 39 ounces.

The British Consul at Panama reports that India rubber has almost ceased to be an article of export from the isthmus mainly in consequence of the great difficulty and expense of getting at the trees in the remote districts of the interior. Those nearer the coast have been destroyed by the warlike system pursued by the natives in cutting down the trees to procure the sap.

The *Scientific American* is asked what will remove stains from stove zinc and restore its look of newness. It answers: "The plain surface is imported by rolling the warm sheet metal; the finish cannot readily be restored. The surface may be cleaned and brightened by moistening it with a strong solution of oxalic acid in water and drying with sawdust, or better, with whiting."

As a substitute for linseed-meal poultice Volkhausen prepares cataplasms consisting of a piece of thick white felt paper which is saturated with the decoction of linseed. When intended to be used the paper is dipped into hot water, swells considerably, is then applied, covered with catapouche paper, fastened with bandages or string, and allowed to remain for twelve hours before a new one needs to be applied.

A new foot warmer has been introduced for public comfort in cars and other vehicles in France. A sheet-iron box is used with a sliding drawer, over which the air, which is admitted at one end, may pass before it escapes at holes in the other end. Into this drawer a briquette of pure compressed carbon raised to a red heat is placed, and it continues to burn there, without giving forth any disagreeable odor, for about fourteen hours.

Binz and Schulz have advanced an hypothesis of a rather questionable nature as to the chemical cause of the poisonous character of arsenic. They think that the poisonous action of arsenic depends on its easy conversion and reconversion within the organism from the higher to the lower stage of oxidation, whereby the tissues are destroyed owing to the violent vibration of the atoms of oxygen, and that the arsenic members of the nitrogen group are poisonous for the same reason.

The Pueblo (Col.) *Chief* says: A visit in the works of the Pioneer Oil Company, in South Pueblo, disclosed the fact that the company has its drill down something over 700 feet. The superintendent says that the drill is now over 1,300 feet below the coal measures, and every indication was as the most sanguine of the company expected. He thinks they will have to go 1,300 feet, or perhaps more, before they strike a flowing supply. The company has ample capital, and will go 2,000 feet, if necessary, to strike oil. The formation goes through so far is almost identical with the formation of the Pennsylvania oil regions.

Polar snow is known to contain five-fourths of iron, which must have descended from the atmosphere. In the snow north of Spitzbergen Nordenfjeld detected iron, cobalt and phosphorus. Facts like these appear to have suggested a theory of the aurora borealis to Professor Grinnemann, of Göttingen. He believes that large masses of iron particles describe a path round the sun, and when the earth crosses their path some of the particles are attracted by it, especially at the poles. When the particles strike the atmosphere the friction thus produced causes them to ignite and become luminous, following exactly the behavior of meteorites.

Says the *Union Medicale*, quoting from the *Damne*, at an asylum in Vienna: A novel method of treatment has been adopted. The director has established a lithographic journal for circulation in the asylum and he induces the patients to contribute to it. Especially he encourages them to re-tell the manias of their comrades. The man who believes his rival to be made of sugar candy, and liable to dissolve, can argue with excellent logic against the folly of his friend's theory that his beard is a tender plant and needs frequent watering. As a rule they are able to discuss with good sense all subjects except those which concern their peculiar delusion.

In order to perform an amount of mechanical work equal to lifting 140 pounds 10,000 feet high, Professor Graham calculates that a man must eat five pounds of potatoes, one and a third pounds flour, two and a third pounds butter, one and a third pounds oatmeal, one and a third pounds rice, three and a half pounds lean beef, half a pound beef fat, or one and a fifth pounds Chesire cheese. He says that the peasants of all countries have been right, in spite of many scientific assertions that they were wrong, in their instinctive habit of adding fat rather than nitrogenous food to their diet when undergoing hard work.

To make court plaster, soak isinglass in a little warm water for seventy-four hours; then evaporate nearly all the water by gentle heat; dissolve the residue in a little dilute alcohol, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cold. Now stretch a piece of silk or sarcenet on a wooden frame, and fix it tight with tacks or pack thread. Melt the jelly, and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a badger hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry apply over the whole surface two or three coatings of balsam of Peru. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

Dr. Neil Carmichael, of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, maintains that the particles ordinarily found in sewer gas are not emanations from infectious diseases, and are not capable of originating them, and that disease germs do not pass through a water trap of proper construction and good condition. Water traps, he asserts, exclude the air of the soil pipe to such an extent that the small quantity which enters is perfectly harmless. He attributes the evil consequences which sometimes attend the use of sinks and air water closets to some defect in the soil pipe. He succeeded in demonstrating by experiment that so small an avenue of escape as a pin hole in a soil pipe allows the passage of germs and other particles, and that a hole of the size may, therefore, be a fertile source of serious disease.

Domestic Economy.

CORN PUDDING.—Three dozen ears of corn scraped from the cob; one and a half pints of milk; three eggs; two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of flour; two ounces of butter; a little salt; bake one hour and a half.

CLAM FRITTERS.—Fifty medium-sized clams, drained in a colander, then chopped fine; add to that five eggs well beaten; pepper; little salt; one large tablespoonful of flour; drop in hot fat in a frying pan; serve immediately.

SWEET TOMATO PICKLE.—Seven pounds ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced; three and a half pounds sugar; one ounce mace and cinnamon, mixed; one ounce cloves; one quart vinegar. Spice must all be ground. Mix all together and boil one hour.

CLAM SOUP.—Put the clam juice over the fire; skim when it boils up; chop twenty-five clams very fine; add a large tablespoonful of butter; heating teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a cup of water; heat one pint of milk and pour in after taking off the fire.

FRUIT CAKE.—Four cups of flour, two cups sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda in a cup of sour milk, four eggs, one pound of raisins, one pound of citron, one pound of currants, with a little wine. Spice and cinnamon to suit the taste.

HOW TO UTILIZE A FADED ORGANDY.—Take a faded organdy, boil it in soda water, and when dry dip it in a decoction of saffron, which will make it a lovely yellow. A lady who did this, and trimmed the dress with black velvet, with vest to match, wore it on some great occasion, and was voted the queen of the ball.

ICE CREAM.—Pour over four tablespoonfuls of old Hyson tea a pint of cream, scald in a custard kettle or by placing the dish containing the cream in a kettle of boiling water, strain into a pint of cold cream, scald again and when hot mix with it four eggs and three-quarters of a pound of sugar, well beaten together. Let it cool and freeze.

PLUM JELLY.—Pour sufficient boiling water over your plums to cover them, turning it off immediately and draining them. This removes the bitter taste of the skins. Then boil your fruit with enough water to cover them, till the skins burst and the juice is extracted. Pour off your syrup, add one pound of white sugar, return to your kettle and boil twenty minutes. The plums may be sweetened and used for pies or sauce.